THE

North-China Herald.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that until further orders, the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ of all Notifications proceeding from Her Majesty's Legation and Superintendency of Trade in China.

H. M.'s Legation, Shanghai, 22nd June, 1860.

E. St. JOHN NEALE,
Secretary of Legation.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that until further orders, the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ in China, of all Notifications proceeding from Her Britannic Majesty's Legation and Consulates in Japan.

H. B. M.'s Legation, Yedo, 20th July, 1861.

LAURENCE OLIPHANT,
Secretary of Legation.

VOL. XIII., No. 615. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, MAY 10, 1862. PRICE, TAELS 15 ⅌ ANNUM.

INTIMATIONS.

NETHERLANDS VICE-CONSULATE,
SHANGHAI, *7th April*, 1862.

Estate of H. A. KRAMER *deceased.*

ALL persons indebted to the above Estate are requested to make immediate payment, to the Undersigned, who will also receive and adjust all claims against the estate if sent in prior to the 31st July next.

T. KROES,
Netherlands Vice-Consul

26jy

NOTICE.

Estate of Sin-thae 信泰 *deceased.*

ALL Foreigners indebted to the above Estate are requested to make immediate payment to Mr. J. F. H. TRAUTMANN; and all Foreigners having claims against the said Estate, or transactions with it still pending, are requested to give particulars thereof to Mr. J. F. H. TRAUTMANN on or before the 30th June, 1862.

TIE-TSIOU-POO 朱小坡 *Sin-thae's Father.*
TIE-LOW-KEE 朱老熙
KIANG-WING-SIEN 姜韻生 } *Trustees.*

30ju Shanghai, 20th March, 1862.

In the matter of the Estate of CHARLES JAMES FOX, *deceased.*

ALL persons indebted to the above Estate are requested to pay the Amounts due by them, and all persons having Claims against the said Estate, are requested to forward their Accounts, to the Undersigned, on or before the *First day of August*, 1862.

JAMIESON ELLES,
AND. S. DIXSON,
Executors.

tf Hongkong, 30th January, 1862.

SHIPPING.

CHINA AND JAPAN
(COAST AND RIVER)
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

Limited.

CAPITAL £300,000.

First issue, £150,000 in 15,000 Shares of £10 each.

(300 OF WHICH SHARES WILL BE RESERVED FOR CHINA.)

DEPOSIT 5*s.* per share on Application, and 5*s.* per share on Allotment.—Calls not to exceed £2.10*s.* each per Share at intervals of not less than Three Months.

Applications for Shares to be made to the Undersigned, who have been appointed Agents in China and Japan.

W. R. ADAMSON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 14th April, 1862.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

Beg to give Notice that I have no further Interest or Responsibility in Messrs. SHEELOCK & Co.'s Cargo Boats.

P. W. LACEY.
2ju Shanghai, April 6th, 1862

NOTICE.

MR. J. W. THIES is authorised to sign my name per procuration.

G. KUNST.
tf Shanghai, 5th April, 1862.

NOTICE.

THE Business hitherto conducted by the Undersigned will, for the future, be carried under the Firm or Style of GRIBBLE & SHEFFIELD, Civil Engineers and Architects, Mr. GEORGE WHITFIELD being a Partner in the business, dating from March 31st, 1862.

CHARLES W. GRIBBLE.
5jy Shanghai, 2nd April, 1862.

NOTICE.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between FAZULBHOY HABIBHOY and the Undersigned, under the style of HABIBHOY RAHIM SONS & COMPANY, having been dissolved by Indenture, bearing date the 1*st day of January*, 1862,—it is hereby notified, that the business of the said Firm will in future carried on by the Undersigned in his own name to whom it is requested that all Outstanding Accounts to the said Firm may be sent for settlement; and Mr. MAHAMED LADHA is authorised to sign in same per procuration in Shanghai.

KHAN MAHOMED HABIBHOY.
3my Shanghai, 21st March, 1862.

NOTICE.

WE have established ourselves as *General Merchants*, under the firm of FIERZ & BACHMANN. Our present residence is at MESSRS. VAUCHER FRERES.

FIERZ & BACHMANN.
3my Shanghai, 25th February, 1862.

NOTICE.

WE have established a Branch of our Business in Shanghai on the Premises formerly occupied by Mr. J. W. LEWIS.

PHILLIPS, MOORE & CO.
3my Hongkong, 17th January, 1862.

NOTICE.

MR. JOHN WHITEHEAD BROADBENT is authorised to sign the name of our firm at Yokuhama per procuration from this date.

GEO. BARNET & Co.
Shanghai, 17th January, 1862.

NOTICE.

THE business of *Public Tea Inspector*, hitherto conducted by Mr. JOHN BLAIN, will be continued by the undersigned.

BLAIN, TATE & Co.
Shanghai, 2nd January, 1860.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

THE Business of the Undersigned will henceforth be conducted under the style of BOYD & Co., and Mr. WILLIAM ALEXANDER STURROCK is admitted a Partner in said Firm.

T. D. SYME & Co.
Amoy, 31st March, 1862.

OUR Partners are THOMAS DEAS BOYD and WILLIAM ALEXANDER STURROCK.

BOYD & Co.
28ju Amoy, 31st March, 1862.

NOTICE.

MR. J. TRUELSEN has this day been admitted a partner in my business, which will in future be carried on under the Firm of J. BOHSTEDT & Co.

J. BOHSTEDT.
tf Ningpo, 1st January, 1862.

NOTICE.

WE have this day entered into partnership as Commission Agents at this port under the style of SEVERS, DUUS & Co.

HENRY B. SEVERS.
EDWARD H. DUUS.
tf Hongkong, March, 1st 1862.

NOTICE.

THE Business of the Undersigned is this day closed; the outstanding accounts will be settled by Mr. EDWARD H. DUUS.

SEVERS & Co.
tf Hongkong, February, 28th 1862.

NOTICE

WE have this day established ourselves in Hongkong and China, as *Ship Brokers and General Commission Agents* under the Firm and Style of PARKER & Co.

MONT. D. PARKER.
J. W. TORREY.
10jy Hongkong, 1st January, 1862.

NOTICE.

MR. JAMES L. EDWARDS has been admitted a Partner in our firm from the 1st of January last; and our Business will from this date be carried on under the style of MORISON & EDWARDS.

MORISON & Co.
15ju Hankow, 6th March, 1862.

NOTICE.

WE have this day admitted Mr. FREDERICK PEDDER a partner in our Firm.

PEDDER & Co.
tf Tientsin, 14th March, 1862.

NOTICE

THE Undersigned has established himself at this port as *General Commission Agent* under the style of PLATT & Co.

THOMAS PLATT.
6se Tientsin, 8th March, 1862.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. BERNHARD TELGE in our Firm ceased on the 1st of this month.

ALISCH & TELGE.
Tientsin, 3rd March, 1862.

MR. ALEXANDER ALISCH will continue the business on his own account under the style of

ALEXANDER ALISCH & Co.
7ju Tientsin, 3rd March, 1862.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has established himself at this Port as GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT under the Style of KNIGHT & Co.

FRANCIS P. KNIGHT.
Newchwang (Yingtsze).
tf 1st January, 1862.

NOTICE.

MR. EMIL MAINTZ has this day been admitted a partner in our Firm.

REISS & Co.
24my China, May 1st, 1862.

NOTICE.

I have this day established myself at this Port as THE INSPECTOR AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT.

MORGAN MACLEAN.
tf Nagasaki, 10th June, 1861.

NOTICE.

OUR Firm has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

The business hitherto carried on by us at this port will in future be conducted by Messrs. GLOVER & Co., who are authorized to sign our firm per pro., in liquidation of any outstanding accounts.

R. ARNOLD & Co.
tf Nagasaki, 31st January, 1862.

NOTICE.

THE business hitherto carried on by Messrs. R. ARNOLD & Co. at this port will in future be conducted by us under the style of GLOVER & Co.

FRANCIS A. GROOM.
THOMAS B. GLOVER.
tf Nagasaki, 1st February, 1862.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has this day established himself at this Port as a *General Commission Agent* under the style of H. J. LUYKEN & Co.

H. J. LUYKEN.
10jy Manila, 10th March, 1862.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

IN consequence of the death of our late Partner, Mr. JAMES MACOLMONE, his interest and responsibility in our Establishment terminated on 31st December, 1861, and Mr. WILLIAM STEVENS, late of the Firm of Messrs. FORBES & Co., of Bombay, has this day been admitted a Partner on our Firm.

FORBES, FORBES & Co.
28ju London, 1st January, 1862.

COMPTON AND READ,
Commission Merchants.
No. 7, FREDERICK'S PLACE,
OLD JEWRY.
LONDON.
E. C.

JOHN POOK,
Commission Agent.
40, LIME STREET,
LONDON.
tf *E. C.*

INSURANCES.

NOTICE.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS IN CHINA for the above-named Insurance Company, are now prepared to issue Policies against Marine Risks upon the usual terms, to the extent of Mexican $47,000 by Sailing Ship, and Mexican $90,000 by Steamer.

WM. PUSTAU & Co.
19ap Shanghai, 15th April, 1862.

THE NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL £1,259,760 STG.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Assurances on First Class Lives for the term of life or for a shorter period either with or without participation in the profits.

Participating Class.—The WHOLE OF THE PROFITS OF THIS BRANCH are divisible amongst the assured in terms of the Act of Incorporation.

For Prospectus and Terms, apply to

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 3d February, 1862.

THE NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL £1,259,760 STG.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances against fire to the extent of £10,000 Stg. on any one Building, or on its contents.

For Terms, &c., apply to

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 3d February, 1862.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned have been authorised to GRANT POLICIES against Fire on buildings owned by Europeans and in the occupation of Chinese, provided such buildings are of first class construction and situate in the Foreign Settlement.

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 9th April, 1862.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned are prepared to Underwrite Risks from Shanghai to Hankow and Hankow to Shanghai per Sailing Vessels.

They will be shortly in a position to issue Policies of Marine Insurance upon Native Craft.

RICHARD DUDLEY & Co.
tf Hankow, 9th February, 1862.

THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents at this Port for the above Company, and are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE at Shanghai on the customary conditions.

For further particulars apply to

GILMAN & Co.
tf Shanghai, 10th January, 1862.

COLONIAL MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above-named Society, are prepared to grant INSURANCE on ORDINARY MARINE RISKS at the usual rates of the Local Offices.

T. KROES & Co.,
Agents in Shanghai.
tf Shanghai, 1st February, 1862.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are now authorized to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein at the Port of *Hankow*, and on terms similar to those now existing here.

DOW & Co.
tf Shanghai, 24th February, 1862.

ALLIANCE MARINE ASSURANCE OFFICE.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Office, are prepared to grant Policies on first-class Vessels from Shanghai to any port in the United Kingdom, payable in London.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 27th December, 1861.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above-named Company at this Port, are prepared to grant POLICIES AGAINST FIRE to the Extent of £5,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

MACPHERSON & MARSHALL.
tf Yokohama, 24th, October, 1861.

INSURANCES.

NOTICE

Sun Mutual Insurance Company	Assets, $1,761,000
Mercantile Mutual Insurance Company	„ $1,140,000
New York Mutual Insurance Company	„ $1,036,000

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents in China for the above-mentioned Insurance Offices of New York, are now prepared to issue Policies upon Marine risks upon the usual terms, to an extent not exceeding One Hundred Thousand Dollars upon any one risk.

Policies will be made payable in London, Liverpool, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, and Bombay, and Calcutta.

In addition to the usual bonus, a cash return of *Five per cent* upon the net amount of premium contributed on terminated risks will be made to Insurers at the end of each year, in lieu of the Script Dividend issued at New York.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf Shanghai, 24th September, 1861.

HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY.

POLICIES of Insurance are now issued in this Office at Fuchau by the Agents at that Port, Messrs. RUSDEN PHIPPS & Co.

LINDSAY & Co.,
Secretaries Hongkong Insurance Company,
tf Shanghai, 26th August, 1861.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company at this Port are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

DOW & Co.
tf Shanghai, 20th April, 1860.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents in Shanghai for the above Company and are prepared to grant Policies against Fire, as follows—

On private Dwelling Houses of the best description, detached and in the occupation of Foreigners, at the rate of ¾ *per cent per annum.*

On Furniture and Stores in the above, 1 *per cent per annum.*

On first-class detached Godowns, ¾ *per cent per annum.*

On second-class Godowns 1 *per cent per annum.*

On Merchandize in Godowns, 1 *per cent per annum; ½ per cent for 3 months, and ¾ per cent for 6 months.*

Policies will be granted to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or on its contents.

No Insurance will be considered in force until the premium be paid.

Considerable advantages are offered by this Company to those effecting Insurance for a longer period than one year.

Forms of Proposals and all requisite information can be obtained at the Offices of the Undersigned.

BLAIN, TATE & Co.
tf Shanghai, 1st July, 1861.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned Agents in Shanghae for the above Company are prepared to accept assurance as under:

On private Dwelling Houses of the best description, *used strictly as such*, and the contents consisting of Household furniture, &c., therein, in private use, at the rate of ¾ *per cent per annum.*

On Buildings of Brick or Stone covered with Tiles, Slates or Metal, detached from Chinese Tenements, and on their contents at the rate of *one per cent per annum*, and to the extent of £10,000 on each separate building.

A Building and its contents taken together form one risk. Thus the above sum may be underwritten on a Building alone, or on the contents alone, or part on the Building and part on the contents.

Assurances for Six months will be charged *three-fourths, and for* Three months *one-half of the annual rate.*

No Assurance is to be considered in force until the premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the Company, the Assured will be entitled to participate in the Profits after *five* successive payments.

Parties applying for Assurances will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any deviation from which, without the consent of the Company, will vitiate the Policy.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.
tf Shanghae, 2d June, 1860.

EASTERN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

A BRANCH of the above Company having been opened at *Foochow*, Policies will now be granted upon risks from that port.

TURNER & Co.,
Agents in China for the
EASTERN MARINE INSCE. COMPY.
tf Hongkong, 9th July, 1860.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.
CAPITAL TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
Trustees.
JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq. | JOHN NAYLOR, Esq.
CHARLES TURNER, Esq., *Chairman.*
RALPH BROCKLEBANK, Esq., *Deputy Chairman.*

THE Company is prepared to grant Policies of Insurance against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or its contents.

Premiums are payable in the Bills of any of the Local Banks or in other approved Paper.

BOWER, HANBURY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghai.
tf Shanghai, 1st January, 1859.

INSURANCES.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company, at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 15th September, 1858.

"HAMBURG—BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above named Company are prepared to grant policies against fire at Shanghai to the extent of £10,000, — on one risk, as under:

1, On Buildings or on their contents.
2, On Ships, lying in port, or on their contents.

For further particulars apply to

WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents in Shanghai.
tf Shanghai, 1st December, 1858.

HONGKONG MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES on behalf of the HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY, payable in *Shanghae, Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Manila, Bombay* and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.
Shanghai, 1855

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of £10,000, on any one building with its contents, or to the extent of £30,000 on three or more separate buildings in the same occupancy.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 25th February, 1859.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on ORDINARY MARINE RISKS to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable in* LONDON, HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, PENANG, and BATAVIA.

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 13th February, 1857.

THE LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

(Established 1843.)

THE undersigned are prepared to accept RISKS (covered by protecting Policies at LLOYD'S and the various LONDON INSURANCE COMPANIES,) by the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAMERS between *Shanghai, Canton and Hongkong, Amoy*, the *Straits, Ceylon*, the *Presidencies of India, Suez*, and *England.*

The interest in the protecting Policies is assigned to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, for the purpose of their becoming the Medium of Payment in the event of loss.

For RATES OF PREMIUM and other Information, apply to

M. FISCHER, *Hongkong.*
E. WARDEN, *Shanghai.*
S. J. G. JELLICOE, *Singapore.*
T. H. THOMSON, *Calcutta.*
ROBERT FRANCK, *Madras*, or
JOHN RITCHIE, *Bombay.*

The undersigned will also accept Risks upon all *first class* Steam-ships (other than those of the Peninsular and Oriental Company) trading between the above mentioned Ports.

JAMES HARTLEY & Co.
London, 26th November, 1859.

HOUSE & LAND.

FOR SALE.

TWO LOTS OF LAND suitable for Building purposes, each containing about 7 Mow; one with a frontage to the Soochow Creek and both abutting on the property of Messrs. Johnson & Co., of whom, or from the Undersigned further particulars may be obtained.

BARNES DALLAS.
tf Shanghai, 8th August, 1861.

TO LET.

with entry on 1st June next.

THE PREMISES, in the occupation of Messrs. REIMER & Co.

For particulars, apply to

ALEXANDER LEVY.
tf Shanghai, March 29th, 1862.

FOR SALE.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'S
Claret in cases of 2 doz. each, Tls. 8 per doz.
28ju BOWER, HANBURY & Co.

FOR SALE.

GIESLER'S Creaming Champagne.
Port, Sherry, &c., &c.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 16th September, 1859.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

I have this day established myself as *Public Tea Inspector and Commission Merchant* at this port.

R. B. DAVIES.

tf Hankow, 1st May, 1862.

NOTICE.

MR. HENRY DICKINSON is authorised to sign our Name in China.

ALFRED WILKINSON & Co.

31my Shanghai, 8th May, 1862.

NOTICE.

I, the Undersigned, hereby appoint Mr. EDWARD BYRNE as my Agent in Shanghai.

R. TRANNACK.

31my Shanghai, 6th May, 1862.

GRIBBLE & WHITFIELD,
Civil Engineers & Architects.
YEU-HAN.

tf May 5th, 1862.

S. C. WOODRUFF,
Shipchandler, Storekeeper, and General Agent.
THE BUND, HONG-QUE,
SHANGHAI.

my-63 May 10th, 1862.

ALEXANDER MORRISON,
Shipwright, Blacksmith, Boat Builder, &c.
HANKOW.

tf April 28th, 1862.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

NOTICE.—DIVINE SERVICE is held in the Chapel of the American Episcopal Mission at *Hoong Kow,* every Sunday evening at 7 o'clock.

NOTICE.—DIVINE SERVICE will be held in Union Chapel, London Mission, every Sunday morning at 11 o'clock and in the evening at 6 o'clock.

NOTICE.—The Hours of DIVINE SERVICE in TRINITY CHURCH, are on Sundays, at 11 A.M. and 3.30 P.M., also on Wednesday at 4 P.M.

NOTICE.—SEAMEN'S CHURCH: Services in the morning at 11 o'clock, and in the afternoon at 3 o'clock.

NOTICE.—DIVINE SERVICE is held in the Roman Catholic Chapel, near the French Consulate, every Sunday, at 8 and 10 o'clock in the morning and 6 o'clock in the evening.

LATEST DATES.

England, ...Mar. 12	Hankow, ...May 5
Hongkong, ...Apr. 26	Nagasaki, ...Apr. 27
Tientsin, ...Apr. 21	Kanagawa, ...Apr. 5

Latest dates in England, from China,—

Hongkong..Jan. 14	Received *via* Marseilles,
Shanghai ..Jan. 10	Feb. 26.

BIRTH.

At Shanghai, on the 5th current, the Wife of Captain NORRIS of the *Water Witch,* of a Son.

COMPARISON OF OBSERVATIONS
taken by
A SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETER
in the open air, in a shaded situation,
at Shanghai,—the Maximum by day, and the Minimum at night.
FOR THE WEEK.

May	*Ending 9th May. 1862.*		*Ending 9th May. 1861*	
3,—	*Max* 58	*Min.* 50	*Max.* 72	*Min.* 57
4,—	„ 60	„ 52	„ 78	„ 66
5,—	„ 63	„ 52	„ 82	„ 68
6,—	„ 74	„ 54	„ 79	„ 63
7,—	„ 66	„ 55	„ 67	„ 59
8,—	„ 70	„ 60	„ 65	„ 57
9,—	„ 64	„ 61	„ 63	„ 58

OPIUM.
QUOTATIONS.

May	*Malwa* Tls.	*Patna* Tls.	Tls.
3,	....595 a 600....	New 560 .. Old	..
5,	....590 a 595....	.... 560	565
6,	.... 590	.... 560	565
7,	....586 a 590....	.... 560	565
8,	....585 a 588....	.... 560	565
9,	....587 a 590....	.... 560	565

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED — May 9, *Ngapuhl,* (Br. sh.), Spence, from Hankow; 9, *Glenaree,* (Br. sh.), Buckham, from Plymouth; 9, *Sea Bird,* (Am. bq) Weston, from Ningpo; 9, *May Queen,* (Am. sch.) Wells, from Ningpo: 9, *Ly-ee-moon,* (Br. str.), Hill, from Ningpo; 9, *Chin Chin,* (Am. lugger), Todd, from Ningpo.

DEPARTED.— May 9, *Fei-seen,* (Br. str.), Cairns, for Ningpo; 9, *Janet Mitchell,* (Br. sh.), Branscombe, for London; 9, *Ringdove,* (H.M. dis.-boat), Craigie, for Coast; 9, *Rival,* (Am. bq.) Rowse, for Kanagawa; 9, *Niemen,* (Br. str.), Hutchinson, for Hankow; 9, *Flora,* (Por. bq.), Remedios, for Nagasaki; 9, *Garland,* (Am. sch.) Preston, for Ningpo.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.—Per H.M.S. *Centaur,* from Gulf of Pecheli, Lieut.-Col. Neale, Chargé d'Affaires for Japan, Capt. French, 3 officers, and 92 men R.A. Per *Fei-seen,* from Hongkong, Messrs. S. W. Williams U. S. Legation, Roquet, Reubens, and Brett. Per *Island Queen,* from Ningpo, Mr. Bilstone, R.N., in charge of 24 European prisoners. Per *Surprise,* from Hankow, Messrs. Pustau, Probst Cox, Mr. and Mrs. Cunningham, and Mr. White from Chinkiang. Per *Ly-ee-moon,* from Ningpo, Messrs. Webb, Brand, Spence, Miller, Howell, and Brett.

DEPARTED — Per *Pekin,* from Hongkong, Mr. and Mrs. Jones, Messrs. Chamberlains, A. Emerson, J. M. Cassambhoy, G. Schauwecker, J. Pestonjee, R. Newby, M. G. Holmes, Chas. Meynard, F. Garner, W. G. Starrock, C. C. Rivers, P. H. Wilson, Chas. Hannen, J. Lewellyn, M. Nichols, Lewis, Raffaele, Barlow, J. Ellis, S. Carsons, A. R. Harland, and Pinto. Per Str. *Po-yang* for Hankow, Mr. and Mrs. Jenkins and child, Miss Jenkins, Messrs. Gifford, Baker, Olyphant, Bullock, Stephenson, Gilfillan, Jerdein and Hallam.

EXPECTED.—To leave Southampton,—
March 20.

For Hongkong,—Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Johnson, Mrs. Curnon, Lieuts. Dayrell and Steward, Messrs. Kinnear, A. Thorburn, J. B. Walker, W. Crump, J. M. Wortley, M. B. Grandy, H. G. Herbert, F. R. C. Whiddon, Smith, Wood and Don S. Ybanez and lady.

For Shanghai.—Miss Kirkland, Messrs Smith, Baux, and E. Christmas.

April 4.

For Hongkong,—Mr., Mrs., and the two Misses Masson, Mr. Kindersley.

For Shanghai,—Mrs. Barden and two children, Miss Clarendon, and Mr. C. Kenny.

THE London Mail of 26th March, due in Hongkong on the 8th May, and here on the 15th. It was received last year on the 12th May per *Ly-ee-moon.*

THE P. & O. Co.'s steamer with the mail for Europe is appointed to leave on Sunday the 18th instant.

The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL, NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, MAY 10, 1862.

CHINA at the present time is undergoing the throes of a transition state in her domestic and foreign affairs, which, in all probability, may be the turning point in her destiny for future generations. On all sides it is apparent that "a change has come over the spirit of her dream," and she is being aroused from her Oriental lethargy by the vigour of Occidental action. From the fitful slumber of ages she was suddenly awakened to a sense of danger from without, as well as from within her territory. No sooner has she pacified her external enemies, than a portion of her own children are tearing at her vitals, and destroying the fairest portion of her patrimony. In vain do the industrious and frugal inhabitants produce the necessaries and luxuries of life from a grateful soil—in vain do they wish to live in peace and enjoy the fruits of their labour. No sooner have they, by the sweat of the brow, raised their food and built their dwellings in comfort, than their rapacious brethren—the non-workers and dregs of society—rush down upon them, despoil them of their substance, dealing murder and rapine amongst their families; while their natural protectors are utterly powerless in defending the aggrieved or punishing the aggressors.

Without extending our views on the general question, to the entire boundaries of this *Europe of the East,* let us confine our observations to the present aspect of affairs in this and the adjacent provinces, where our interests are more concentrated than in any other province in China. What a spectacle to the world is this human pestilence, which with rapid strides is devastating the most fertile portion of the fairest lands on earth. Here Nature has been most lavish of her gifts, and man with ease can secure inexhaustible resources, not merely for his own immediate use, but for his less fortunate fellowmen in the most distant regions of the South and West. While the people of other countries have to till the stubborn soil for a bare subsistence at the best of times, the normal condition of these densely peopled provinces, is to have enough and to spare at all seasons. In their palmy days, the cities where this wealth was garnered were the busy seats of commerce and manufactures, and some were famous for the learning and refinement of their institutions. What is the condition of these wealthy cities and fertile plains now? The former are deserted by their inhabitants and falling into ruin and decay under the ruthless hands of their invaders, while the latter are fast becoming plains of desolation.

With such elements of material prosperity, and such an industrious population, what a magnificent country might not this become, under a rule that would be equally powerful to protect the peaceful as it would be to chastise the unruly. That the constituted authorities are unable to do either the one or the other is abundantly manifest, from the insignificant portion of this province which may be considered under their control; and which would soon succumb, but for the protection of foreign arms. Under these circumstances was it to be supposed that our naval and military authorities were to remain passive, while the Taiping rebels were speedily reducing these provinces to a state of anarchy and subjection; and thereby crushing all the interests which induced us to risk our lives and means on this revolutionary territory. To remain neutral any longer in face of the hostile demonstrations of the insurgents at our very doors, would have been a culpable neglect of duty. There was only one course to pursue, and that was an armed intervention. In breaking the bonds of neutrality the British Naval Commander-in-chief has shewn that he has a heart to feel for the sufferings of the wretched inhabitants and an arm to punish their oppressors.

Having inaugurated this policy, and, from the events of the last three months, successfully carried out its measures, it is evident that our warlike operations against the Taiping rebels cannot be confined to the capture of a few towns and small cities in the environs of Shanghai. There is abundance of work in hand for our naval and military forces for the next six months, if an effective blow is to be struck at the root of this movement, so as to leave us in peace to carry on our trade in these provinces. Ningpo must be wrested from their hands; they ought to be driven out of Soochow, and Nanking should be levelled about the ears of that arch-imposter Hung-sin-tsuen and his myrmidons. That matters are tending towards that consummation is pretty clear. The commanders of the allied forces are united in their opinions, and the officers and men are "eager for the fray," so that ere long we shall see the strongholds of the rebels one by one fall into our hands. The difficulty will be to hold them, as the Imperial levies are not to be trusted. In that case it would be advisable that a joint commission of English and French should be appointed to have certain control over the men who garrison them.

Further, it is also clear that we are not going to fight the battles of the Imperialists for nothing. At the outset let it be fully understood that we expect material advantages in China, commensurate with the victories obtained by us over the rebels. The Ministers-plenipotentiary of the Treaty Powers must not be too modest in shewing the Government the invincibility of our arms—the courage and discipline of our soldiers and sailors should not be "hid under a bushel." In all probability when the news of our important successes reach Peking, the Emperor may distribute a number of mandarin buttons among our naval and military commanders. As far as the British force is concerned, we think we are right in stating, that there is no desire amongst the officers of either service to receive *draughts from the unsullied (?) fountain of Celestial honour.* Their predilections are not in favour of blue, red, or white buttons, and even a peacock's feather has no charm in their eyes. "England expects every man to do his duty;" and when it is done, he looks alone to that pure fountain where his own beloved Queen dispenses honours for the reward of his services. But through these services and the expenditure of blood and treasure, our common country is entitled to substantial equivalents. If we succeed in recapturing the lost cities in the hands of the Taiping rebels, the Imperialists must be called on to make further concessions for our mutual benefit in securing these places from future invasion. In order to do so effectually they must delegate that power to us which they are not capable themselves of maintaining, and allow us to organize a properly disciplined army, officered by Europeans of respectable antecedents, in whom we can have confidence. We must also have power over the "sinews of war." At present we have control over the collection of the Customs revenues. That supervision must be extended to the expenditure of these monies, with a view to the extinction of mandarin corruption. We must teach Prince Kung and his colleagues further practical lessons in finance, so as to husband the monetary resources of this rich empire for its peaceful conservation, and the suppression of rebellion. It is in this respect that China has been chiefly impoverished, and it is here that her future destiny will be mainly controlled by the foreign influences now in operation.

THE BONIN ISLES.

BY the *Red Gauntlet* from Kanagawa we learn that the Japanese Government had taken possession of the "Bonin Isles," and hoisted the Japanese flag in place of the British ensign which has been flying there for the past thirty years. A Japanese government steamer was lying in the chief port and had surveyed the islands; where a portion of the lands have been reserved for their use, and the inhabitants forbidden to kill any cattle, sheep, or deer. Two other Japanese vessels were expected at the Bonin Isles, and the *Red Gauntlet* passed a Japanese Junk on the 18th March steering for them.

TRANSLATION OF THE IMPERIAL EDICT PROHIBITING THE USE OF OPIUM.

(From the Peking Gazette.)

WANG-CHING-YUN has prayed us that We should enforce restrictions on officers of all ranks, soldiers and scholars—using opium.

Formerly during the ninth year of the reign of Hien-fung, H.R.H. Prince Hui and others addressed His late Majesty to the effect that, in a schedule proposed for relaxing the prohibition on opium, it should be ruled—with a view to securing some limit to its use—that as heretofore no permission should be given to officers, literati, and soldiers indulging in the article. In the present instance Wang-ching-yün painfully opens out the growth of the vice of opium-smoking among the above classes, and makes an earnest appeal for some effective injunction being enforced to secure the limit of its use among them.

What he has laid before Us is certainly a point of vast importance. As to the drug itself, though the prohibitions on it have been relaxed, yet the prevalence and the growth of its irregular use to so very large an extent, must have no little bearing and influence upon the customs and tone of society.

Our civil and military officers respectively, have their posts to fill; but if night be turned into day and every duty be performed with irregularity [a consequence necessarily arising from using this narcotic], what probability is there that the affairs of state can be conducted as they should be with vigour and promptness?

Our literati have to put forth every effort in colleges or classes, gradually rising till they appear on the roll of men competent to occupy official posts. But if the educational elements are allowed to grow recklessly and wildly, where is the hope of converting such into good material?

Our soldiers, to be men of pluck in the army, ought to be thoroughly expert in military warfare; but if their energy flags and becomes feeble, and their skill in arms falls to disuse [one further result of this vicious indulgence], will it be possible for them to keep their places in battle array and overpower a strong enemy?

Now, just as we are instructing Our officers to be vigilant in their respective duties and reforming our soldiery, why should they be allowed to tyrannize over themselves or to abandon themselves to ruin, for want of further and distinct prohibitions as to the indulgence complained of?

Accordingly, We prescribe that, hereafter (without in the least interfering with the commonalty availing themselves of the altered code on this score,) those three orders—our Officers, Scholars, and Troops—shall continue under the same prohibition heretofore existing as to opium-smoking; and We require that the heads of the Civil, Military, and Educational departments do keep strict watch upon this head. Any offenders must immediately be punished with severity and reported for degradation, and in hope that, by strenuous efforts, We may revive the declining morals of the day, no indulgence shall be granted to connivance in any shape.

Next, with regard to Our Imperial Palace—in itself a place majestic and dignified—how much greater is the necessity that eunuchs, servants, and messengers in and around Our residence should be prevented smuggling opium into its sacred precincts. Therefore, We hereby command the great minister in charge of Our domestic concerns to convey Our mandate to the chief over our eunuchs and other servants of the Inner Palace, putting them under the strictest prohibition, so that if any of them are found trespassing the regulation, he shall be summarily punished; and thus We shall maintain Our dignity and majesty.

THE REBELS IN THE NINGPO DISTRICT.

To the Editor of the
NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

SIR,—At a time when the rebel question occupies so much the minds of the community, I presume it may not be out of place to relate an adventure which happened to me some weeks ago when travelling inland from Ningpo. It was no illegal or warlike trade which caused me to venture into the country held by the Taiping rebels, but the peaceful intention of buying silk and tea, which was reported to me could be had in large quantities in the neighbourhood of Show-shing.

As no person is allowed in the interior without he is provided with a rebel pass, so my first care on arriving at Ningpo was to obtain one from a Taiping chief. A gentleman conversant with Chinese kindly proffered to accompany me into the walled city. The actual state of the once fine old city of Ningpo is now anything but pleasing. The principal street running from the Salt Gate to the East, as well as that intersecting it from the North Gate to the South, which, a short time ago were adorned with elegant shops, fitted up and artistically painted, are now devoid of ornaments, and deserted by their former occupants.

The houses in other parts of the city, however, appeared in better condition, and in many places it is scarcely possible to see any marks of Vandalism. Here and there, also, new buildings were going on, and I was consequently better disposed towards the Taipings at Ningpo after having crossed through the greater part of the city.

My first visit was to the Commissary-general—a little intelligent man of the name of Fong-tha-sing, who appeared exceedingly delighted on seeing our party, especially on hearing my friend talking the Peking dialect so fluently. We had a long discussion with this chief about the administration of the province; and as far as I could understand, it seems that the Taipings begin to think seriously of governing the districts which fall into their hands. Being asked to grant me a pass, he not only agreed to do so, but he gave me his own flag, and offered the services of one of his officers as a guide and protector. I, however, refused this last offer, and was content with the flag and pass.

We then proceeded to the principal civil office, and were admitted to the presence of Wu-sha-sing—a warlike-looking man, but with an unintelligent expression of face. This grand personage amongst the rebels was lounging in an easy chair, delighting himself with the harmony of a musical box, which was playing while he was dispatching orders. Having been asked my opinion about governing the district of Ningpo, he replied at once, that he would do his best to protect traders, either Europeans or Chinese, and he hoped before long to regain the confidence of the population, and see business again return to its former channel. He asked me if I was afraid to go into the interior; and was much pleased when he was told that in former days I had been a fighting man. He handed me some muskets, asking my opinion of them, and we separated very good friends.

In a few days afterwards, having made arrangements with a merchant of Ningpo, who agreed to travel with me, we started one fine morning with two boats, having two European servants with us, and something like ten Chinese. Our boats under the influence of wind and tide with good rowers sailed up the Ningpo river, and in 24 hours we arrived at a placed called Yeu-[illegible] where a very fine stone bridge spans the river.

As we were enthusiastically admiring the architecture of the bridge, we observed a mob of people on it, shewing no friendly intentions towards us, and as we neared the arches were unceremoniously saluted with a shower of stones. Our Chinese servants and the two Europeans were in the first boat, and several of them were injured by the stones. I stood up and tried to pacify the rascals on the bridge by making signs to them, upon which they threw more stones, and one fired a jingall at us. Seeing that they intended mischief, I fired a shot in the air, thinking it would frighten them, but it had no such effect.

By this time the tide was forcing us under the bridge, and we observed that the crowd became greater, while they were handing heavy stones to each other, evidently for the purpose of dropping them on us at a favorable moment. Under these circumstances I thought it advisable to fire upon the rascals, which I did with my fowling piece charged with No. 4 shot. Some of them were wounded apparently, and the others threw a shower of stones into the boat which injured my friend and self very much, and smashed all the crockery and little comforts we had in the boat.

The conduct of these You-jou rebels was so different from those at Ningpo, that we thought of stopping and remonstrating with the chief. We were speedily forestalled in this by warning from the shore that we could not proceed, so we landed at once. Scarcely had we done so when a mob of rascals attempted to pillage the boats, and we had to struggle among about 30 or 40 fellows, from whom we had a difficulty in escaping back to where we would get on board again. We then pursued our journey, followed by several shots from our persecutors, who at last disappeared to our intense satisfaction

For about five miles we proceeded without accident, but just as we thought ourselves safe and free from molestation, we discovered that we were completely surrounded by rebels, who immediately began to fire upon us. At this our boatmen refused to go on, or the Chinese interpreter to come on deck, so that we were obliged to let the boatmen pull to the river bank. Through our interpreter we enquired what was the cause of all this trouble, when they replied that we had killed one of their men, and they, consequently wanted one of us. We argued that it was impossible such small shot could kill a man; but if it was the case we were willing to give some remuneration to his family. They said that they did not want anything but one of our heads, and as I had fired the shot, they demanded mine. More than two hours were expended in debating this point—we refusing to go back by land to Yeu-[illegible] and they trying to compel us to do so. At last seeing that we were resolute in not leaving our boats, they took us in tow, and back we went to the stone bridge. About half way we were met by over 200 armed men coming to reinforce the 100 who had already surrounded us, upon which the whole mob set up an infernal noise which was not at all pleasant

It was about 2 h. P.M. when we returned to the fatal bridge, and then we saw about 100 [illegible] men waiting our arrival, with anything but friendly intentions. I said to my companion "Well! what shall we do? if they attack us, I don't see the use of any resistance"? To which he answered "It is impossible to escape. and to fight would be insane, against such a band of marauders." He was right, and so we both jumped a shore, putting our trust in God.

I had scarcely touched the ground when a heavy chain was thrown round my neck, and quickly twisted so as to impede respiration. The same was done to my friend in distress. Some one then struck me on the head with what appeared to be a wooden sword, and some fifteen or twenty bamboos made acquaintance with my poor body, while one fellow on horseback gave me a [illegible] on the head with a knife, which produced a pretty large wound. My unfortunate companion was treated much in the same manner; and even a harmless boy was wounded in the head by a sword. All this occurred in a few minutes, and the excitement among the Chinese was so great that I despaired of seeing the next day.

It appeared, however, not to be their policy to kill us, so after a little more torture they dragged us to the house of one of the chiefs. Here they attempted to force us on our knees before a dirty rebel chief, but we indignantly refused to do so, when one of them struck me on the head, and drawing his sword said I deserved to have my head cut off at once. However, seeing that we were determined not to kneel, some others less cruel interfered and we were allowed to remain in a sitting position on the floor. Our two European servants were less self-possessed and more afraid, so they went down on their knees, and, strange to say, four sharp edged stones were brought and they were forced to kneel upon them also.

At last one very dirty chief appeared, and said that he wanted my head cut off. I then showed him our papers and the rebel pass; so after hearing who we were, he ordered that we should be taken care of as well as all our property until Tha-shing had decided as to our fate. After this we were taken before another chief no less dirty and disagreeable; who being delighted at having occasion to sit in judgment on some "foreign devils," began to rebuke us for attempting to fight the Taipings, and that we should certainly lose our heads for the offence. We stopped his speech by demanding to be sent to Ningpo to be judged there. After much consideration it was concluded that we should go to prison, while a messenger was to be sent down to Ningpo for orders.

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Accordingly we were marched off to prison, our feet and hands as well as our necks hung with heavy chains, which they showed an inclination to fasten to the bars, but did not do so. The place in which we found ourselves, was a portion of a room, one half of which was appropriated as a pig-sty, another portion set apart for the *intérior* of the jailers, and the remainder was our apartment. Of all the horrible holes I ever saw this beat them. The stench was overpowering, so that we could scarcely breathe. I am certain that eight or ten days abode there would have killed me. Indeed it was the most wretched place man can imagine. We were only separated from the pigs trough by a barricade of wooden bars, through which our food was passed, and where the foul air had free passage. What I suffered then I hope will never be endured by my bitterest enemy. Four long nights and three days we were kept in that pestiferous prison, without obtaining any news. At last on the morning of the fourth day, to our great delight, we saw a man belonging to the establishment of my friend, who came up from Ningpo with three rebel chiefs carrying an order for our immediate release, and to return all our property which had fallen into their hands.

The news of our misadventure had reached the brother of my fellow friend in distress; and my kind friend the interpreter lost no time in seeing the two head chiefs at Ningpo, through whose energy they decided on fetching us back immediately. When we reached Ningpo we called upon the chief rebel and explained to him the cause of the quarrel, and his good sense did not require any long arguments to convince him of our being in the right. Adequate apology was made for the misunderstanding; and a special pass was offered in case we intended to go to Show-shing again.—I am, yours &c.,

G. E.

NEW METHOD OF TREATING SMALL-POX.

During the residence of H. M. troops at Tientsin we learn that small-pox was very prevalent amongst the men, and that ordinary vaccination was little or no protection against the ravages of this disfigurer of the "human face divine." Besides the usual remedies, a new mode of treatment was adopted by Dr. Rennie, surgeon of the 31st Regiment, which is held by that gentleman, and several others who have followed his system, to have the effect of withdrawing the severity of the disease from the face to other parts of the body by the application of an irritating ointment. There are other benefits alleged to be gained by this mode of treatment over the old style of practice, but this alone—if it be the case that the disfiguration of the countenance is greatly, if not entirely averted—is deserving of the greatest commendation and should be generally adopted. But we all know that "doctors differ;" and although this innovation in orthodox therapeutics has found favour in the eyes of one portion of our military practitioners, there are some who dispute its efficacy. In order that our readers may form their own views on the subject we publish the following extracts from Dr. Bindon, the principal medical officer's report to General Staveley on Dr. Rennie's new mode of treatment.:—

In his opinion, in diseases of a suppurative tendency, of which small-pox is the extreme example, there is a latent material in the blood which, at any time, by influences dependent on malaria, atmospheric changes, electrical states or currents in the air, or other exciting causes, may be brought into play, producing, according to the predisposition, diathesis of infirmity, so to speak, of the individual affected; diseases of certain organs or tissues, manifesting itself externally or internally according to the peculiarity of the individual, and the influences under which he is placed. Thus he maintains that the poisoned state of the blood, which, when it produces an external eruption on the skin is recognized by medical men as small-pox, may and often does leave the skin altogether and display its morbid action in some internal organ, producing, as the case may be, internal suppuration or collections of purulent matter in any part, or it may even attack the mucous lining of the intestines, producing there, ulceration and suppurative diseases under the names of dysentery or possibly typhoid fever.

He further holds that while, according to the generally received opinions of the profession, free diaphoresis is the only recognised mode of crisis in intermittent fever; frequently this sweating stage takes place by transmission to the intestinal tract and other parts, and the paroxysm of the fever of the skin terminates without any action by a watery flux from the bowels or elsewhere. Hence he believes that the true nature of the case is entirely overlooked from the connection between the initiatory symptoms, and the local determination not being duly understood.

That the succession of the paroxysms of intermittent fever, particularly in tropical climates, is not always in accordance with the rules set down in books, he adduces in proof of what he has met in his practice with cases, where, though the paroxysms were well marked and following each other in proper order in some attacks, in others occurring in the same individuals, though the cold and hot stages were present, copious intestinal evacuations ended the attack and the fever passed away.

Assuming that this theory—with reference to the close connection existing between local diseases and modes by which intermittent fever may terminate—is correct, an unbiassed mind might not unreasonably extend a similar latitude to diseases of a suppurative tendency, and the class of fevers known as *exanthemata*, of which small-pox, measles, scarlatina and perhaps typhoid fever may be adduced as the most prominent examples.

Holding this general view of febrile disease Dr. D. T. Rennie infers that nature should always be allowed to choose her own mode of crisis, but contends that much mischief and danger will be avoided, by guiding her to the most innocuous site for the elimination of its morbid material.

With this view in mind he proposes the employment of tartar emetic ointment or croton oil by friction to the skin, and by these simple means he asserts with daily increasing confidence that he can determine the morbid action to the surface. In using friction by either of these medicines, he denies that their action is local or due wholly to the irritating properties possessed by them, being altogether opposed to the modern ideas of counter-irritation as employed by the profession at large. He believes that they exert a specific action, and that the eruptions produced by them are external manifestations of the constitutional taint or blood-poison under which the individual is labouring at the time, and that this *materies morbi* being thus in the most safe and easy manner withdrawn from the system, the disease is localized and its power destroyed; internal, so called complications (so much to be dreaded) prevented, and secondary fever aborted.

From his observations in the employment of these remedies, Dr. Rennie further considers that their specific action is due to the development of a condition akin to electricity, which, as it were, appears to decompose the blood-poison and precipitate it inert on the surface.

Having thus briefly given a *précis* of Dr. Rennie's views and principles of practice, I shall now give my own opinion on the subject.

1st.—I believe that many of the diseases classed by medical men, under the heads diarrhœa, dysentery, &c., are due to a vitiated state of the blood produced by telluric emanations or atmospheric conditions, and that the fever with which they set in, owing to the determination of the blood-poison to the internal organ, loses much of its distinct character and is very frequently altogether lost sight of in the treatment, though the periodicity very often observed in the coming on of the attacks of purging would, to a close observer, tend to direct attention to their malarious origin.

2nd.—If a man, who has been previously subject to intermittent fever, though such attack may have taken place in a different country, comes under the influence of malaria or other exciting morbific conditions and is attacked with disease, it is most likely at the outset to put on an aguish character; but his system becoming thus lowered by the attack, he is more liable to, and is most likely to have the epidemic prevailing at the time, engrafted as it were on the primary disense; but how far the periodicity is marked during the progress of the disease I have not been able to perfectly satisfy myself of. In support of the above view, while small-pox was epidemic here, the greater number of the men were brought into hospital with the symptoms of ague so marked, that but for the appearance of the varioloid eruption, in the second or third day the disease would have been considered as simple intermittent fever.

3rd.—From my experience in the treatment of disease in the Cape, India, and China, I fully believe that the medical nomenclature as set forth in the classifications of statistical nosologies is unnecessarily profuse, and by its prolixity I might add extremely puzzling, particularly to the young practitioner. This superabundance of names arises in my mind from the non-recognition of the different modes of crisis which fevers may assume; for it will be allowed that in all cases where acute febrile action is lit up in the system, the self-same train of initiary symptoms are observed: viz., coldness, more or less rigor, lassitude, flying pains about the extremities and back, &c., succeeded by general heat of the skin, headache, thirst, annexia, &c., and as the next stage terminates, so ascending to the present views is the disease designated. Thus, if the terminal stage be by sweating from the surface of the body, it is named *ague;* if by watery dejections from the bowels, it is called diarrhœa, and again if the mucous membrane of the air passages is attacked, another flux is established and it is stated to be *bronchitis;* or yet again if the parenchyma of the lungs is affected, it is *pneumonia*, and if the patient holds out, another flux takes the place of the sweating stage of the ague.

Thus it appears to me that names of diseases are causelessly multiplied, when in reality the critical modes of elimination of the febrile poison alone differ; and I think that this view of the case is materiälly supported by the fact of the recurrence of those symptoms supposed to augur favorably for the termination of febrile diseases generally and their so-called complications, and are named "critical discharges"—those in reality being nature transferring the crisis to a free and consequently an innocuous surface.

[Here, numerous cases are cited and an elaborate table drawn up to shew the efficacy of the treatment, which we regret that we have no room for in our columns.]

Extract from the Report upon the health of the Troops in the North of China for the four weekly periods ending 21st February, 1862.

As will be seen from these figures, *variola* has been very considerably on the increase during the past four weeks, and I regret to observe that the character of the disease has not been of that modified form which it is represented usually to assume when attacking individuals previously protected by vaccination; indeed, many were the most virulent confluent cases it has ever been my lot to witness. All the subjects of this disease bore good marks of vaccination.

Remarking on *variola* in my last report, I very cursorily have adverted to the treatment of this disease by the friction of either tartar emetic ointment, alone or combined with croton oil, pursued by Dr. Rennie, Surgn. 31st Regt., and followed also by Dr. Lamprey, 67th Regt. and other medical officers at this station. Since then I have watched with considerable interest and attention the progress of several cases treated in this manner, and I feel bound to state that in every instance taken early at the onset of the disease, on the appearance of a full crop of pustles, developed by the application of the ointment, the fever, which in many individuals was previously very high, suddenly abated, each patient reporting himself much relieved from the remission in the symptoms; in many also, though on or shortly after admission, there were detected symptoms of chest complications in the shape of pulmonary congestion, these symptoms coeval with the eruptions produced by the ointment, almost immediately subsided; in fact, the disease appeared as if suddenly arrested, and in no instance did it shew a tendency to become confluent.

It is also most remarkable that while in ordinary cases of *variola* allowed to run their course under the usual treatment, the face is the portion of the body to which, as it were, the true eruption of *variola* most tends, producing there, when confluent, such loathsome looking masses of disease; under this mode of treatment, by the friction of the ointment, particulary if begun early, the eruption appears to be diverted from its ordinary site of elimination and to develop itself almost altogether on the trunk and upper extremities.

Dr. Rennie's theory may be briefly summed up as follows:—He premises that the effect of tartar emetic or croton oil, when used by friction to any part of the body is not purely of a mechanical irritating nature, but that the special effects of counter-irritation by these remedies depend on the state of the constitution or the condition of the blood of the individual at the time; and that the crop of eruptions produced by either of these remedies is the actual external indication of the constitutional or blood poison causing the internal disease, and he further holds that the early development of a cutaneous eruption by either of these medicines is calculated to arrest the progress of suparhtive disease generally in the blood and give it as ready and innocuous mode of elimination, thereby also preventing the occurrence of secondary fever, and the liability to any internal complication. Dr. Rennie, from facts which have come under his observation, considers that the specific action of those remedies is due to the development of a condition akin to electricity which, as it were, appears to decompose the blood poison and precipitate it on the surface.

H. V. Bindon, M.D., Staff. Surg.,
Principal Medical Officer.

Tientsin, *March*, 1862.

THE WEATHER.

April, 1862.—This month was ushered in with clear sun-shiny days, and mild nights free from frost. These were succeeded by a few days of rain, and then sunshine alternately, until its close; illustrating its old figurative description of the "smiles and tears of April." On the morning of the 22nd, it rained very heavily, with thunder and lightning. The warmth and the moisture brought forth the foliage of the trees and shrubs luxuriantly; and several of the evanescent flowering plants, in this section of the "Flowery Land," budded, bloomed, and faded during its short thirty days. Other plants of a tropical character sent forth their shoots, indicating the approach of summer. Of these, the shoots of the ever-useful bamboo were served up at table as a palatable vegetable.

The minimum range of the thermometer at night was from 40° to 65°, and the maximum by day 53° to 74°, giving a mean for the former of 50° and for the latter 62°. There were 10 rainy days, being one less than the average of seven years.

We append a valuable table of meteorological observations for the month, furnished by the Master of H. M. S. *Imperieuse*:—

Table *shewing the prevailing Wind in each 24 hours and average height of the Barometer for the month of April 1862, at Shanghai.*

April	Noon Bar.	Ther.	Wind	Force	Weather
1,	30.10	59	S E.	1	o.m.
2,	.00	63	E.	.1	m.
3,	.00	64	W.N.W.	1.2	b.c f.
4,	.20	61	S.E.	3	b.c.m.f.
5,	.20	58	E.	3 to 4	b.c.q.m
6.	29.98	64	N.W.	4	o.g.r.
7,	30.27	53	N.N.E.	3	c.
8,	.20	60	Northerly	2	c.p.
9,	.25	57	Northerly	2	b c.
10,	.29	59	Northerly	2.3	c.m.
11,	.30	59	Easterly	2	b.c.m.
12,	.20	60	S S.E.	3.4	b.c q.m.
13,	.10	64	N. Westly	5	b.c.q.m.
14,	.15	57	Southerly	1	b.c.
15,	.04	60	S.	2	b.c.m.
16,	29.95	66	Variable	1 to 3	c p.m.
17,	30.20	59	S.E.	1 to 2	b.c.
18,	.12	57	S E.	2 to 3	o r.
19,	29.95	61	S.E.	2 to 3	o.d. *
20,	30.17	62	Variable	1 to 4	o.q.p.
21,	.17	62	E.S.E.	2 to 3	b.c m.
22,	29 85	65	S.E.	1	o.r.l.t.
23,	.03	66	N.W.	2 to 3	b.c.m.
24,	.07	70	S. Eastly	2 to 3	b.c.m
25,	.83	70	S.E.	3 to 5	b.c.q.
26,	.95	67	Northerly	1 to 2	c.
27,	.85	65	S.E.	3 to 5	o.d.m.
28,	30.08	64	S.E.	3	c.p.
29,	.18	62	Easterly	1.2	c.m.d.
30,	.13	64	E N.E.	1	b.c.m.

* Lightning at night.

Note.—The Thermometer given is that attached to the Barometer, shewing only the temperature of the quicksilver, and not of the exposed atmosphere. The letters to denote the weather are those in common use. The force of wind is given according to Admiralty Scale, which is commonly used at sea.

(From the Daily Shipping & Commercial News of May 8, 1862.)

CONTRABAND IMPORTERS AT NINGPO.

To the Editor of the
Daily Shipping & Commercial News.

Sir,—In last Saturday's *Herald* you reported the result of the allied Naval and Military Forces of England and France against the Rebels at Kah-ding.

To-day another Expedition leaves Shanghai, the destination of which is doubtless not unknown to you.

The British Government has recently announced in Parliament the intention to defend this Port and Settlement against the Taipings—a course of action in which that most able and energetic admiral, Sir James Hope, has already anticipated the instructions which have at last, no doubt, been sent out to him. While our troops are marching to attack the common enemy, and while our gun-boats are clearing for action, can it be true that within a few miles of us, at the neighbouring Port of Ningpo, there are persons who disgrace the mercantile profession, and who, preferring the gain of a few dollars to the speedy termination of this civil strife which is alike injurious to Foreign and to Chinese interests, attempt the importation of munitions of war with which to enable those piratical hordes to wound our admirals and to slay our gallant sailors and soldiers.

Thanks however to the zealous captain of H. M. S. *Encounter*, Roderick Dew, the attempt appears lately to have entailed a considerable loss upon the enterprising importers of contraband articles.

Last week some 60 cases of Rifles and muskets were seized by Capt. Dew and sent here, where they have been presented to General Ward's Division of the Chinese army; and, by last advices, it is reported that the British ship *Paragon*, endeavored to land 300 guns, varying from 6 to 32-pounders; 100 cases arms, and 50 tons of ammunition. The whole of which have been likewise seized.

There are but few Foreign Houses at Ningpo, to most of which it would be an act of justice to expose the names of the parties concerned in this nefarious traffic.

Can you not call upon the authorities to name them, so that they may meet with the opprobrium which they so well merit?

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant.

F.

Shanghai, *May 7th*, 1862.

[On making inquiries regarding the truth of the above-mentioned extensive and disgraceful case of contraband traffic, we learn that the statements of our correspondent are perfectly correct; and that the *Paragon* will be brought up to Shanghai to await the decision of the authorities at Peking, as to the confiscation of her warlike cargo—when the names of the smugglers will be made public. We understand, also, that the Captain has been fined 500 Taels for declaring to a false manifest.—Ed. *North-China Herald.*]

ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
Shanghai Branch.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Undersigned has this day assumed *ad interim* charge of the above-named Branch of the Bank.

By order of the Court of Directors.
CHARLES IGGULDEN,
Inspector.

17ma Shanghai, 22nd April, 1862.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.
SHANGHAI PILOT COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that after the 30th of June, 1862, the Local Insurance Offices will not be responsible for any loss or accident that may occur to Vessels piloted by other Pilots than those licensed by the Board of Management of the said Company.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents Canton Insurance Office.
DENT & Co.,
Agents Union Insurance Society.
LINDSAY & Co.,
Agents, Hongkong Insurance Co.
tf Shanghai, 15th April, 1862.

NOTICE.
SHANGHAI PILOT COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. Hugh Maclean and Mr. C. W. Halstead have been dismissed from and are no longer Members of the said Company, and that Mr. MacQueen, Apprentice, has also been dismissed.

By Order of the Board of Management.

We, the Undersigned, hereby give notice for general information that we will not be responsible for any loss or accident that may occur to Vessels piloted by the above-named Messrs. Maclean, Halstead, or MacQueen.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents, Canton Insurance Office.
DENT & Co.,
Agents, Union Insurance Society.
LINDSAY & Co.,
Agents, Hongkong Insurance Co.
tf Shanghai, 15th April, 1862.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents at all Open Ports of China, North of the Canton River for the

Joint Underwriter's Association at Rotterdam;

and no claims dated from either of these ports will be admitted by the Association unless verified by the Undersigned.

Wm. PUSTAU & Co.
18oo Shanghai, 18th April, 1862.

NOTICE.
SHANGHAI DOCK COMPANY
E. Hawkins, *Superintendent.*

THIS Company being now Proprietors of both Docks known as the Old and New Docks give notice—

That the Old or Point Dock is closed for enlargement, and cannot receive Vessels, until further notice.

The New or Lower Dock receives Ships of 14 feet draft and 280 feet length.

The Dock charge is Tl. 1.5 (one tae) five mace) per Ton for one course of tide, and Tl. 1 (one Tael) per Ton for an additional course.

The Shipwright Work on any vessel entering the Docks is open to general competition.

The Dock Company is not responsible for any debt incurred in the name of the Docks, unless the contract is signed by both the Superintendent and the Chairman of the Company.

All bills for Dockage must be receipted by Messrs. Russell & Co., Treasurers of the Company.

P. LOUREIRO,
Chairman.
tf Shanghai, 19th February, 1862.

Wm. DATO & Co.,
GENERAL STORE-KEEPERS, WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
SHANGHAI.
Yang-king-pang, Corner of Rue Montauban.
tf Shanghai, 4th April, 1862.

MR. EDWARD LAWRANCE,
Practitioner in Law and Notary Public.
Office at Messrs. Bradwell Bloor & Co., Park Lane, opposite the *North-China Herald* Office.
Office hours from 10 till 4.
tf Shanghai, 15th March, 1862.

EDWARD BYRNE,
Ship Broker, Ship Auctioneer, Marine Surveyor, General Commission and Forwarding Agent.
OFFICE IN PARK LANE,
Over the "Shanghai Medical Hall," near the Bund.
tf Shanghai, 6th July, 1861.

FREDK WILKIE,
General Commission Agent, Auctioneer, &c.,
Ships supplied at the shortest notice.
30my HAKODADI, JAPAN.

E. C. KIRBY & Co.,
General Storekeepers, Commission Agents, and Druggists,
NINGPO.
tf May 25, 1861.

HALL & HOLTZ,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS AND BAKERS,
BREAD AND BISCUITS.
SHANGHAE.

McKENZIE & CO.,
Ship Chandlers, Store-keepers, and Provisioners,—Soda Water, and Lemonade Manufacturers.
Yang-king Pang,
SHANGHAI.

Cheang-fong 祥豐
MRS. CLIFTON,
SUCCESSOR TO
MRS. MARSH,
Millinery and Drapery Establishment,
Consulate Road,
Corner of Church Street.
tf Shanghai, 17th May, 1861.

THE SHANGHAE HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY

HAS been enlarged, and can accommodate Private Patients with comfort.

The terms are,
For Private Room, ...Tls. 2.0.0 a day.
" Officers do. .... " 1.5.0 "
" General Wards,.... " 1.0.0 "
Washing One Tael per month extra.
The Lowest charge is Seven Taels.
F. C. SIBBALD, M.D., *Surgeon.*
THOS. PIREIRA, *Apothecary.*

☞ The Dispensary is well stocked with Medicine, which may be had on application to the Apothecary. Medicine chests &c.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

SHANGHAI TEN PER CENT DRAINAGE LOAN OF 1862 AND SINKING FUND.

AT a Meeting of the Municipal Council held the 7th instant, it was resolved *that the sum of Shanghai Taels One Hundred and Thirty-two Thousand (Tls. 132,000) be raised on Loan at Ten per cent per annum for the purpose of carrying out the System of Drainage recommended by the Committee of Improvement* for their Report submitted to the Land Renters at the General Meeting held at H.B.M.'s Consulate on the 31st ultimo.

The LOAN will be secured by the Municipal Revenues of Shanghai and remain a fixed charge thereon until paid off.

The LOAN will extend over a space of Ten Years and be repaid by a SINKING FUND of 10 per cent.

DEBENTURE CERTIFICATES will be issued for Shanghai Taels 100 each.

A Tenth Part of this will be paid off yearly on the 1st July.

The number will be determined by lot, and be duly notified by advertisement in the public papers one month prior to that date.

The money will be required in three equal instalments, the first of which will fall due on the first July.

The 2nd and 3rd calls will be made on dates, of which notice will subsequently appear.

Applications for Stock received at the Municipal Council Room till 15th May next, when the usual allotment will be made.

HENRY TURNER,
Chairman.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL ROOM,
Shanghai, 9th April, 1862. 10my

NOTICE.

THE ACCLIMATISATION SOCIETY OF VICTORIA, AUSTRALIA, are willing to make PURCHASES of such useful or ornaments, BIRDS, ANIMALS, and FISH, landed in Melbourne, as may meet the requirements of the Society.

W. H. ARCHER, *Hon. Sec.*

THE ARGUS GOLD PRIZE CUP.

THE ARGUS GOLD PRIZE CUP, of the value of One Hundred Pounds, for the year 1861, will be given to any one (unconnected with *The Argus or Yeoman* newspaper) who, within the year ending 31st October, 1862, shall INTRODUCE into the colony the most valuable or interesting ANIMAL, BIRD, or FISH, in sufficient numbers to establish the breed.

The decision to rest with the Council of the Acclimatisation Society, subject to the ratification of the Editor of *The Argus.*

Applications to be lodged with the Council of the Acclimatisation Society, before the 1st of December, 1862.

29fe

BELLAMBI STEAM COAL COMPANY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

THIS superior Steam Coal now supplied to H. M. Steam-ships on the Australian Station and also to the Railways in Victoria and New South Wales can be obtained on application to LAIDLEY, IRELAND & Co., Sole Agents at Sydney, or MESSRS. RUSSELL & Co., of Hongkong and Shanghai, and who will produce certificates and analysis showing the high character of this Coal. No cargoes are shipped without signed Pit Certificates from the Bellambi Mines accompanying them.

Perfect freedom from CLINKER, SULPHUR, or SLATE, combined with the established fact that this Coal produces fully 30 per cent more steam than any other Australian Coal, will commend it in the Eastern Markets.

tf Sydney, N.S.W., January 20th, 1862.

EXTENSIVE FRAUDS.

LEA & PERRINS having discovered that several of the Foreign Markets have been supplied with SPURIOUS IMITATIONS of their "WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE," the labels of which closely resemble those of the genuine Sauce, and in one or more instances with the name of L. & P. FORGED: they have deemed it their duty to caution the public, and to request purchasers to see that the names of LEA & PERRINS are upon the *Wrapper, Label, Stopper, and Bottle.*

L. & P. further give notice that they will proceed against any one who may infringe upon *their rights, either* by manufacturing or vending such imitations, and have instructed their correspondents in the various parts of the world to advise them of such infringements.

*** Wholesale and for exportation by the Proprietors, Lea & Perrins, Worcester, England; Crosse & Blackwell, and other Oilmen and Merchants, London.

29ma London, 19th October, 1861.

ELEY'S AMMUNITION

COMPRISES EVERY DESCRIPTION OF SPORTING AND MILITARY AMMUNITION.

DOUBLE Waterproof Central Fire Percussion Caps, as originally invented by them, are particularly adapted for use in India, where the caps are often allowed to remain a long time on the nipples of rifles and fowling-pieces, the ignition being at all times safe and certain, whilst in humid weather the discharge is as instantaneous as with ordinary caps on the driest day. For testimonials as to their value for shooting in India, *See Col. Jacob's work on "Rifles & Projectiles."*

PATENT WIRE CARTRIDGES

For killing game at long distances; also the Green Cartridges, made with the largest drop shot and mould shot, will be found very effective at large game, where the sportsman has not a rifle in the field.

Also, chemically prepared Cloth and Felt Gun-Waddings, to prevent the leading of guns. Cartridges Cases for breech-loading shot guns, and Ball Cartridges for Prince's and other breech-loading Rifles, Muskets, Pistols, &c.

ELEY BROTHERS,
Sole Contractors to the War Department.

tf April 26, 1862.

CAUTION.

LETCHFORD'S WAX VESTAS.

R. LETCHFORD & Co. guarantee their Matches will light in any Climate, EVEN IF DIPPED IN WATER. Customers therefore, when ordering Wax Matches should be particular in requesting "Letchford's Make," as others are often substituted.

R. Letchford & Co., having just built an extensive Manufactory, are now prepared to execute at a few days' notice, any order made payable in England.

Three Colts Lane, Bethnal Green, (late of Whitechapel), London.

25oo April 26, 1862.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date	Vessels	Flag & Rig	Tons	Captain	From	Sailed	Cargo	Consignees
May 2	Summer Cloud	B. ship	698	Sabiston	Hongkong	April15	General	Dent and Co
.. 2	Nankin	A. schr		Crosby	do	.. 16	do	Russell and Co
.. 2	London	B. str.		Sullivan	Hankow	.. 20		Harkort and Co
.. 2	Fruiter	A. bark	290	Webster	Fuchau	.. 25	Sundries	Frazar and Co
.. 3	Centaur [H M	str.		Montgomerie	Gulf of Pecheli	.. 28		
.. 4	Shandon	B. str.	114	Dalziel	Ningpo	May 2		Moses and Co
.. 4	Slaney [H M	g.-boat		Lee	Hankow	April25		
.. 4	Antelope	B. str.	243	Gibbon	Nganking	.. 2		Bower, Hanbury and Co
.. 4	Fei-seen	B. str.	255	Cairns	H'kong& Ports			Blain, Tate and Co
.. 5	Red Gauntlet	A. ship	1030	Lucas	Kanagawa	.. 19	General	Augustine Heard and Co
.. 5	Young Greek	A. bark	458	Taylor	New York	Dec 13	Coals	Augustine Heard and Co
.. 5	Wilhelmine	Da. bg	146	Benedicens	Newchwang	April26	General	Turner and Co
.. 5	Palma	Ha. bk	240	Schenhay	Hongkong	.. 22	do	Turner and Co
.. 6	Jin-Kee	B. str.	405	Milton	Hankow	May 2		Gibb, Livingston and Co
.. 6	Paradise	Ha. bk	384	Popp	Swatow	April23	do	Siemssen and Co
.. 6	Albertine	Ha. bg	200	Koster	Taku	.. 27	Sugar	Siemssen and Co
.. 6	Island Queen	B. str.	129	Stocks	Ningpo			Shaw, Brothers and Co
.. 6	Martin Luther	Bre. bg	199	Kohler	Ty-wan-foo	.. 26	do	Bourjau, Hubener & Co
.. 6	Surprise	A. str.	193	Pendleton	Hankow	May 2		Russell and Co
.. 7	Cæsar	B. bark	306	Williams	Ningpo	.. 4	General	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 7	Maryland	A. bark	200	Godfrey	Hankow	April16	do	Frazar and Co
.. 7	E. F. Willets	A. ship	825	Williams	Hongkong	.. 23	do	Bower, Hanbury and Co
.. 8	Lord Macaulay	B. ship	846	Muir	Fuchau	.. 20	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
.. 8	St. Theodosius	Rus.str	312	Kohler	Kiukiang	May 5	do	Augustine Heard and Co
.. 8	Shantung	A. str.	361	Armstrong	Hankow	.. 5	Oil	Augustine Heard and Co
.. 8	A French disp-boat							
.. 8	Quivive	B. schr	107	Brown	Ningpo	.. 7	General	David Sassoon Sons & Co
.. 8	Sir Charles Forbes	B. str.	138	Mooney	do	.. 7	Treas., &c	Gibb, Livingston and Co

DEPARTURES.

From Woosung.

Date	Vessels	Flag & Rig	Tons	Captain	Destination	Cargo	Despatched by
May 2	Zephyr	A. bark	534	Lane	Chefoo & S'tow	Sun., &c.	Augustine Heard and Co
.. 2	Confucius [H I M	str.		Thompson	Ningpo		
.. 2	Wild Dayrell	B. schr	158	Gardner	Nagasaki		Dow and Co
.. 3	Quivive	B. schr	110	Brown	Ningpo		David Sassoon Sons and Co
.. 4	General Morgan	A. schr	150	Congdon	Tientsin	do	Frazar and Co
.. 4	Tientsin	B. schr					Keer and Co
.. 4	Fire Dart	A. str.	420	West	Hankow	Op., &c.	Augustine Heard and Co
.. 4	Armistice	B. bark	314	Richardson	Nagasaki		J. Maitland and Co
.. 4	Kremlin	A. bark	469	Johnson	New York		Russell and Co
.. 4	Tang-tsze	B. str.	345	Hardy	Hankow	do	Dent and Co
.. 4	Pekin	B. str.	759	Soames	Hongkong *	Silk, &c.	E. Warden, Agent P. and O. Co
.. 4	Pembroke	A. str.	241	Perkins	Hankow	Sun., &c	Russell and Co
.. 4	Manila [H M	st.-ship		Smith	Taku & Chefoo		
.. 5	Cobang	A. bark	306	Smith	Nagasaki		A. R. Tilby and Co
.. 5	Jeddo	B. str.	469	Wighton	Ningpo	Ballast	Turner and Co
.. 5	Po-Yang	A. str.	827	Briggs	Hankow	Sun., &c.	Olyphant and Co
.. 5	Ocean Gem	B. bark	324	Cubbins	Kanagawa	do	Geo. Barnet and Co
.. 5	Hound	A. ship	713	Nash	Whampoa	do	Bower, Hanbury and Co
.. 5	Ly-ee-moon	B. str.	369	Hill	Ningpo		Dent and Co
.. 6	A Russian steamer						
.. 6	London	B. str.		Sullivan	do	Ballast	Harkort and Co
.. 7	Concurrent	Da. bk	230	Davidson	Taiwan	Sun., &c.	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 7	Wilhelm Ludewig	Ha. bk	428	Hannau	Swatow	do	Siemssen and Co
.. 8	Undine	B. str.	386	Baker	Hankow	do	Turner and Co
.. 8	Nankin	B. str.	80	Grange	do	Re-expts	Fletcher and Co
.. 8	Cosmopolite	B. str.	559	Campbell	do	Op., &c.	Dent and Co
.. 8	Gov. van Swieten	Du. bg	317	Fagg	Swatow	Sundries	T. Kroes and Co
.. 8	Banshee	B. bark	467	Clark	Chefoo	Op., &c.	Jardine, Matheson and Co
	Garland	A. schr	114	Preston	Ningpo		H. Leighton and Co

* With Mails.

EXPORT of SILK from SHANGHAI to GREAT BRITAIN, the CONTINENT of EUROPE, and INDIA, direct, and COASTWISE,—from 1st July, 1861, to dates.

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	Raw China	Raw Japan	Thrown	Total bales	Coarse	Waste	Cocoon.
1862	Total from July 1st, to Dec. 31st, 1861,	....	....	30,627	3,333	860	43,820	27	191	117
Jan 1	Tartar,	554	London	287	......	......	287	......	......	......
.. 1	Malabar,	322	do	610	17	......	627	......	......	......
.. 3	Mary Russell Mitford,	510	do	320	......	......	320	......	......	......
.. 10	Cadiz, str.,	481	Hongkong	1,644	319	7	1,970	......	......	......
.. 12	Greta,	176	do	5	......	......	5	......	......	......
.. 13	Indus,	617	London	319	57	......	376	......	19	......
.. 14	Cinderella,	877	do	420	......	......	420	......	......	......
.. 14	Henry Miller,	433	do	789	3	......	792	11	......	......
.. 20	B. Duckwitz,	327	do	117	46	......	163	......	......	......
.. 24	Aden, str.,	507	Hongkong	1,706	140	10	1,856	......	5	......
.. 31	Juanpore,	459	London	41	......	......	41	......	......	......
Feb 4	Hainan,	110	Whampoa	16	......	20	36	......	......	......
.. 8	Ottawa, str.,	814	Hongkong	509	1,075	100	1,684	......	......	......
.. 8	Fairlight,	558	London	885	51	22	958	11	......	......
.. 14	British Empire,	2679	do	1,191	83	10	1,284	......	......	......
.. 18	Bride of the Seas,	516	do	494	121	1	616	......	......	......
.. 21	Sumatra,	1041	Hongkong	9	......	......	9	......	......	......
.. 24	Aden, str.,	507	do	797	......	43	840	......	......	......
.. 26	Traveller,	462	London	......	......	......	......	......	7	3
.. 26	Maria Phillipine,	126	Amoy	......	......	......	......	......	26	......
Mar 4	Adriatic,	303	London	10	10	......	20	......	......	......
.. 7	Cadiz, str.,	481	Hongkong	1,454	366	1	1,821	......	......	......
.. 16	James Paton,	399	London	974	5	......	979	......	......	......
.. 23	Aden, str.,	507	Hongkong	1,178	290	90	1,558	......	......	......
.. 26	Saturnus,	298	London	882	......	16	898	......	......	......
.. 30	Hadassah,	827	do	522	......	......	522	......	2	......
April 6	Pekin, str.,	709	Hongkong	1,540	59	12	1,611	......	......	......
.. 11	Gabalva,	442	London	504	68	......	572	......	......	......
.. 20	Aden, str.,	507	Hongkong	......	......	......	1,672	......	......	......
.. 26	Bacchante,	717	London	......	......	......	527	......	......	......
May 4	Pekin, str.,	709	Hongkong	......	......	......	2,480	......	......	......
.. 9	Janet Mitchell,	711	London	......	......	......	......	......	......	......

EXPORT of SILK from SHANGHAI to the UNITED STATES.

From 1st July, 1861, to date.

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	Raw Silk peculs	Other Silk bales	Silk Piece Goods pieces
Aug. 9	Union,	1012	New York,	73:60	4:78	......
Nov 16	Little Edith,	571	do	......	6:18½	......
Jan 31	Resolute,	650	do	17:60	......	......

SHIPPING IN HARBOUR AND AT WOOSUNG.

MERCHANT VESSELS

Vessels	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig	Tons	Captain	Consignees	Destination	Intended departure
Albertine	May 6	Ha. bg	200	Koster	Siemssen and Co		
Algernon	April19	B. bark	446	Jollifier	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Almena	April 7	A. bark	757	Peterson	Bower, Hanbury and Co		
Ammerland	April15	Old. bk	369	Hegeman	Wm. Hargreaves	Newchwang	Early
Antelope	May 4	B. str.	243	Gibbon	Bower, Hanbury and Co		
Amtmand Theesen	April12	Nor. bk	380	Lind	J. Maitland and Co	T'ku&N'chwan	Early
Bonnie Lassie	April11	B. bark	352	De La Percle	Shaw, Brothers and Co	Hankow	Early
Bo-Peep	Dec 26	Chi. str	73	Cochran			
Bonito	May 1	Ha bk	248	Kroll	Siemssen and Co		
Cæsar	May 7	B. bark	306	Williams	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Calliope	April12	A. schr	280		Russell and Co		
Chloris	April20	Da. bg	139	Lund	P. L. Martin	Amoy	Early
Chusan	April 8	B. str	529	Buncombe	Barnes Dallas		
Countess of Elgin	Mar 17	B. ship	1098	Abbott	Gibb, Livingston and Co	Bombay	Early
Cricket	Nov 7	A. str.	81	McDonald	H. G. Ward		
Crimea	April11	B. ship	478	Tucker	Dent and Co		
E. F. Willets	May 7	A. ship	825	Williams	Bower, Hanbury and Co		
Elizabeth	April24	B. schr	146	Wright	Frazar and Co	Ningpo	Early
Emily C. Starr	April30	A. bark	400	Fairfowl	Frazar and Co	Nagasaki	12th [illegible]
Europa	April12	A. ship	746	Robertson	H. Fogg and Co		
Fairy	April25	A. schr	629	Barret	Olyphant and Co	New York	Early
Falcon	April21	B. ship	774	Keay	Gibb, Livingston and Co		
Fei-seen	May 2	B. str.	255	Cairns	Blain, Tate and Co	Ningpo	cld [illegible]
Fenella	Feb 17	B. str.	179	Shaw	Barnes Dallas		
Flatworth	April28	B. bark	387	Gourley	Bourjau, Hubener and Co	Kanagawa	Early
Flora	April21	Por. bk	261	Remedios	Wetmore, Cryder and Co	Nagasaki	cld [illegible]
Frank	April 9	A. schr	159	Jones	Wetmore, Cryder and Co		
Fruiter	May 2	A. bark	290	Webster	Frazar and Co	Fuchau	Early
Humphrey Nelson	April 7	B. bark	454	Chellew	Smith, Kennedy and Co	London	Early
Independence	April29	A. ship		Thrane	Bull, Purdon and Co		
Invejado	July 19	Chi. str	47				
Island Queen	May 6	B. str.	129	Stocks	Shaw, Brothers and Co		
Jacob Bell	April10	A. ship	1388	Frisbie	Olyphant and Co	Hongkong	Early
Janet Mitchell	Mar 30	B. ship	711	Branscombe	Shaw, Brothers and Co	London	cld [illegible]
J. H. Ransom	Mar 30	B. bark	398	Chapman	Dow and Co	New York	
Java	April24	Da. bk		Boyson	Wm. Pustau and Co	Fuchau	
Jin-Kee	May 6	B. str.	405	Milton	Gibb, Livingston and Co	H'kow & Ports	cld [illegible]
Kosmos	April28	Ha. bk	320	Kruga	A. R. Tilby and Co	Swatow	Early
L. E. Ashbey	April20	A. bark	346	Ashbey	Wetmore, Cryder and Co		
Lord Macaulay	May 8	B. ship	846	Muir	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Mahe	April15	B. ship	573	Mirrielus	Dent and Co		
Mandarin	April17	A. ship	776	Parrott	Augustine Heard and Co	New York	Early
Marmora	April28	B. bark	314	Lyell	Russell and Co	Nagasaki	Early
Martha Theresa	May 1	Du. bk	242	Fischer	Russell and Co		
Martin Luther	May 6	Bre. bg	199	Kohler	Bourjau, Hubener and Co		
Maryland	May 7	A. bark	200	Godfrey	Frazar and Co		
Mary Lee	Sept 22	B. bark	465	Crosby	Dent and Co		
Melbourne	April16	B. ship	1060	Whitehill	Gibb, Livingston and Co		
Mona	May 1	B. bark	314	Miffett	Gibb, Livingston and Co		
Nankin	May 2	A. schr		Crosby	Russell and Co		
Niemen	April27	B. str.	500	Hutchinson	Barnes Dallas	Hankow	cld [illegible]
Ocean Eagle	April23	A. ship	596	Chisam	J. Maitland and Co	T'ku&N'chwan	Early
Pacific	May 1	A. bark	454	Jansen	Wetmore, Cryder and Co		
Palma	May 5	Ha. bk	240	Schenhay	Turner and Co		
Paou Shun	Dec 31	Chi. str					
Paradise	May 6	Ha. bk	384	Popp	Siemssen and Co		
Pericles	April13	A. bark	889	Snow	Dent and Co		
Phantom	April25	B. schr	38	Lees	Dow and Co	Hankow	
Quivive	May 8	B. schr	107	Brown	David Sassoon, Sons and Co		
Rajah	Feb 14	B. str.	390	Leen	David Sassoon, Sons and Co	Hankow	Indt.
Red Gauntlet	May 5	A. ship	1030	Lucas	Augustine Heard and Co		
Rival	April 7	A. bark	430	Smith	Augustine Heard and Co	Kanagawa	cld 7
Rosa *Hulk*	Aug 12	B. ship	475		F. R. Gamwell		
Rose	Apr 12	B. lug.	65	Dobbyns	W. R. Adamson and Co		
Rose	Jan 13	Chi. str	125	Dolle	Master		
Ruby	April11	B. lug	70	Brown	David Sassoon, Sons and Co	Ningpo	cld 3
St. Theodosius	May 8	Rus.str	312	Kohler	Augustine Heard and Co		
Samuel Stoddart	April 1	B. bark	434	Dobie	Fletcher and Co	Hankow	Early
Sancho Panza	April 3	A. ship	876	Hale	Russell and Co	Hongkong	13th
Sarah Lucy	April 2	B. bark	459	Gates	Wetmore, Cryder and Co	Hongkong	Early
Sea Lark	Feb 28	A. ship	973	Peck	Augustine Heard and Co	Hongkong	Early
Shah Jehan	April15	B. bark	442	Adams	Augustine Heard and Co	Hongkong	Early
Shandon	May 4	B. str.	114	Dalziel	Moses and Co		
Shanghai	May 1	B. schr	252	Roberts	A. R. Tilby and Co	Singapore	Early
Shantung	May 8	A. str.	361	Armstrong	Augustine Heard and Co	H'kow & Ports	Early
Sir Charles Forbes	May 8	B. str.	138	Mooney	Gibb, Livingston and Co	Ningpo	12th
Star of Peace	April17	A. bark	455	Kendrick	Frazar and Co	Chefoo	12th
Stirling	April 7	B. bark	490		Order		
Summer Cloud	May 2	B. ship	698	Sabiston	Dent and Co		
Surprise	May 6	A. str	193	Pendleton	Russell and Co	H'kow & Ports	11th
Ta Yung	Jan 6	B. str.	124	Pray	Shaw, Brothers and Co		
Templeman	April28	A. bark	314	Leonard	Wetmore, Cryder and Co		
Thomas	April25	B. brig	147	Farrer	Edward Byrne		
Water Witch	May 1	B. bark	230	Norriss	Blain, Tate and Co		
Wilhelm	April26	Da. bg	160	Ottsen	Siemssen and Co		
Wilhelmine	May 5	Da. bg	146	Benedicens	Turner and Co		
Willamette	April 8	A. str.	455	Lawary	Chapman, King and Co	Hankow	cld [illegible]
Young Greek	May 5	A. bark	458	Taylor	Augustine Heard and Co		
Ziba	April28	B. bark	600	Tomlinson	Dent and Co		
Zingari	Mar 11	Chi. str					
Zwaluw	April28	Du. bg	260	Bloem	Wetmore, Cryder and Co		

91 *Merchant Vessels.*]

SHIPS OF WAR IN HARBOUR & AT WOOSUNG.

Names	Class	Guns	Tons	Crew	Commander	Horse-power
Acorn	H M depôt-sh.	..	..	..	Hockly	[illegible]
Bouncer	H M gun-boat	3	..	40	Cressy	[illegible]
Centaur	H M dispt-boat	6	..	..	Montgomerie	[illegible]
Cockchafer	H M gun-boat	..	..	..	Howard	[illegible]
Coromandel	H M steamer	4	..	40	Davidson	[illegible]
Flamer	H M gun-boat	3	..	40	Bosanquet	[illegible]
Imperieuse, Flag ship	H M frigate	51	..	..	Willes, C.B.	[illegible]
Pearl	H M corvette	21	..	..	Borlase, C.B.	[illegible]
Ringdove	H M st.-sloop	..	..	90	Craigie	[illegible]
Slaney	H M gun-boat	..	..	..	Lee	[illegible]
Starling, [Tender]	H M gun-boat	3	..	..	Knevitt	[illegible]
Vulcan	H M transport	..	..	..	Strade	[illegible]
Contest	H I M steamer	..	..	..	Draper	[illegible]
Pei-loong	H I M steamer	..	..	..	Sargant	[illegible]
Mongo	H I M transport	..	..	..	Comte d'Harcourt	[illegible]
Renommée, Flag ship	H I M frigate	..	..	800	......	[illegible]
Abreck	H I R M gun-boat	..	..	..	Pilkin	[illegible]
Streiok	H I R M steamer	..	..	..	Jelgerskjold	[illegible]

EXPORT of TEA from SHANGHAI to GREAT BRITAIN (direct),—from 1st July, 1861.

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	Congou	Souchong	Oolung	Flowery Pekoe	Sorts including Japan Tea	Total Black lbs	Young Hyson	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Twankay	Imperial	Gunpowder	Sorts Including Japan Tea	Total Green lbs	Grand Total lbs
1862	Total from July 31st to Dec. 31st, 1861,	......	......	14,111,694	40,520	83,377	371,849	441,333	15,048,703	1,551,680	452,920	51,272	125,253	305,439	1,658,319	......	4,144,883	[illegible]
Jan. 13	*Mary Russell Milford*	510	London,	357,191	......	......	3,081	......	360,272	82,201	33,992	......	8,707	10,597	45,948	5,351	186,796	[illegible]
... 13	*Indus,*	617	London,	644,132	......	......	7,358	......	651,490	6,972	9,179	......	......	......	17,979	......	34,130	[illegible]
... 14	*Cinderella,*	877	London,	1,009,703	......	......	......	......	1,099,706	138,216	14,904	106	10,500	16,202	66,049	......	245,977	[illegible]
... 24	*Henry Miller,*	433	London,	220,478	......	......	17,200	......	237,678	68,627	13,460	......	5,708	15,469	95,660	......	198,933	[illegible]
... 30	*Burgermeister Duckwitz,*	327	London,	297,790	......	......	......	......	297,790	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	33,688	[illegible]
Feb. 1	*Juanpore,*	459	London,	416,467	......	......	13,575	3,347	433,389	23,169	11,623	......	......	5,956	10,244	......	50,992	[illegible]
... 8	*Fairlight,*	588	London,	367,465	......	......	......	3,453	370,918	104,811	21,048	......	6,873	14,457	78,987	35,359	261,535	[illegible]
... 14	*British Empire,*	2679	London,	1,155,220	......	......	34,064	15,455	1,204,739	200,560	81,619	......	7,055	53,164	195,561	10,736	549,695	[illegible]
... 18	*Bride of the Seas,*	516	London,	276,801	......	......	......	......	276,801	116,355	22,673	871	6,929	11,050	63,004	35,017	255,908	[illegible]
... 26	*Traveller,*	462	London,	175,784	......	......	......	......	175,784	149,384	49,304	......	3,949	30,704	157,248	......	390,589	[illegible]
March 4	*Adriatic,*	303	London,	219,524	......	......	......	1,040	220,564	90,991	24,691	......	5,652	6,570	29,380	......	157,293	[illegible]
... 16	*James Paton,*	399	London,	39,408	......	......	45,447	......	84,855	99,495	58,023	......	11,845	22,628	49,965	86,929	308,885	[illegible]
... 26	*Saturnus,*	898	London,	192,089	......	......	......	......	192,089	35,975	1,455	1,708	2,930	4,647	3,375	......	50,090	[illegible]
... 28	*Damlo,*	745	London,	485,736	......	......	......	......	485,736	187,867	49,771	3,487	17,489	32,265	216,581	9,801	517,461	[illegible]
... 30	*Hadassah,*	527	London,	312,256	......	......	78,227	......	390,483	79,956	14,260	......	......	2,900	7,587	12,792	117,495	[illegible]
April 1	*Spray of the Ocean,*	805	London,	243,324	......	......	18,865	......	262,189	253,613	73,964	1,904	3,407	22,883	68,597	187,104	606,472	[illegible]
... 11	*Gabalva,*	419	London,	118,393	......	......	......	43,243	161,636	106,398	40,815	3,875	12,151	11,750	31,014	46,507	252,540	[illegible]
... 26	*Bacchante,*	717	London,	252,423	......	......	......	18,370	270,793	134,480	37,540	2,601	19,548	21,936	41,768	53,064	310,946	[illegible]
	Janet Mitchell,	711	London,	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	[illegible]

EXPORT of TEA from SHANGHAI to the UNITED STATES,—from 1st July, 1861.

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	Congou	Souchong	Oolung	Flowery Pekoe	Sorts including Japan Tea	Total Black lbs	Young Hyson	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Twankay	Imperial	Gunpowder	Sorts including Japan Tea	Total Green lbs	Grand Total lbs
Aug. 9	*Union,*	1012	New York,	......	......	......	......	......	......	320,243	......	73,253	53,309	58,396	127,389	121,199	753,789	[illegible]
Sept. 28	*Leichardt,*	589	New York,	......	575	29,400	......	......	29,975	239,367	31,225	41,372	78,163	83,473	53,544	......	527,144	[illegible]
Nov. 10	*Little Edith,*	571	New York,	6,371	......	......	......	......	6,371	388,109	56,001	1,235	78,733	37,124	112,631	......	673,833	[illegible]
... 17	*Queen of May,*	314	New York,	35,824	......	......	......	......	35,824	143,729	12,715	6,511	61,157	37,169	9,856	......	271,137	[illegible]
Jan. 21	*Albis,*	280	New York,	......	......	......	......	......	......	183,516	8,051	229	22,645	42,919	15,023	48,084	320,467	[illegible]
... 24	*Caranslus,*	510	New York,	......	......	......	......	......	......	401,024	19,318	......	61,785	16,881	82,480	......	581,488	[illegible]
... 31	*Resolute,*	650	New York,	......	......	......	......	49,107	49,107	347,724	57,069	12,241	48,375	102,600	86,831	......	654,840	[illegible]
March 13	*Stade,*	178	New York,	......	......	......	......	......	......	123,658	29,398	4,200	14,969	9,936	42,177	......	224,338	[illegible]
... 16	*Aerolite,*	911	New York,	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1,033,731	[illegible]
... 22	*Iona,*	975	New York,	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	635,670	[illegible]
... 27	*Ken,*	342	New York,	......	......	......	......	......	......	251,557	17,571	14,820	27,645	28,216	58,051	......	398,460	[illegible]
April 16	*Elizabeth,*	442	New York,	19,598	33,272	......	......	......	52,870	112,055	31,124	......	4,699	18,485	48,528	223,401	438,192	[illegible]
... 24	*Nautilus,*	549	New York,	......	......	......	......	......	......	328,677	46,998	936	39,877	56,645	56,103	19,000	548,296	[illegible]
May 4	*Kremlin,*	469	New York,	......	......	......	......	......	......	311,129	73,777	8,496	51,641	33,512	83,746	......	569,292	[illegible]

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